Newport Mercury.

[1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1800. [No. 1996.]

NEWPORT (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, on the North Side of WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

THOMAS HOWLAND,
BROKER,
Has for Sale, on good Terms,
New Rice in Tierces—White Havanna sugar, of a superior quality, in barrels and half-barrels—brown do. in boxes and barrels—Surinam do. in barrels—molasses, for retailing, in hogsheads and barrels—one hogshead tobacco—one box tumblers and wine glasses—twenty barrels prime pork and beef—dutch quills per thousand [illegible], and letter paper per ream—[illegible] stockings and german [illegible] cloths—table carpets—[illegible] laces and ribbons per do.—ivory combs per doz.—check and German stripes per piece—sheet pewter per barrel—strained oil per do.—a small assortment of dry goods per retail—five dozen iron tea kettles per doz. or single—a few boxes of 7 by 9 and 10 by 8 window glass.

Also a House and Store situate in Tanner street, extending 50 feet on said street, and 50 feet on Newtown lane.

Newport, 9th July, 1800.

FOR SALE,
SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture—such as Desks, Tables, &c. and a Variety of Kitchen Utensils.—Apply to
JUDAH M. ISAACKS,
Who has also for Sale, a Schooner of about 70 tons, completely fitted for sea.

Newport, July 7, 1800.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *James Wanton*, late of Newport, Blacksmith, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months from the Date hereof being allowed for the Creditors to bring in their Claims——Notice is hereby given that we will attend at our respective Dwellings in Newport, for the Purpose aforesaid.

JOHN PRICE, jun.
JOHN PITMAN.

Newport, July 7, 1800.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment to
Mary Wanton, Administratrix.

The Creditors of Philip Robinson, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant (whose Petition for the Benefit of the Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors was granted at the last Session of the General Assembly) are hereby notified to appear before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, for said County, on the fourth Monday of August next, to nominate Commissioners to receive an assignment of the Estate of the said Philip.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Newport, 5th July, 1800.

JAMES MUMFORD
Most respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Shop in Thames-street, a few Doors South of the Ferry Wharf,
An Assortment of English and India GOODS.
Also a fashionable Assortment of Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.
☞ All of which he proposes to dispose of on the most moderate Terms.

June 10, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Has just Received by the last Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-street.
A new Supply of
English and India GOODS,
suitable for the present and approaching Season, which makes his Assortment complete.
He has also for Sale, Window-Glass 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handsome Assortment of CUTLERY WARE, well assorted.
Likewise Pork per Barrel, and Molasses by the Hogshead.
Any of the above Articles will be sold cheap for Cash or approved Notes.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
JOHN HAZARD, jun.
AND
BENJAMIN W. GARDNER,
Having formed a Connection in Trade, under the Firm of
HAZARD & GARDNER,
Are in Supply of a *choice* Assortment of Groceries, to be disposed of,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At their Stores—one Door North of Townsend's Coffee-House—and No. 4, on Stevens's Wharf,

WINES: MADEIRA, Sherry, Malaga, Lisbon, Port—and Claret
Jamaica Spirits
St. Vincent's Rum
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy
Bolland Gin
TEAS: Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong—and Bohea
Rice
Jordan Almonds
Frail Figs
Citron
Muscatel Raisins
Zante Currants
Cloves
Cassia
Nutmegs
Mace
Allspice
Black Pepper
Ginger
Mustard
West-India Cayenne
Loaf and other Sugars
Molasses
Salad Oil
Capers, Olives
Lemons
Castile white and brown Soap
Spermaceti & Tallow mould Candles
Indigo
Poland Starch
Tobacco
Hair-Powder
Spanish Segars—and Essence of Spruce.

ALSO
Cogniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel.
Barcelona Ditto Do. Do.
Holland Gin Do. Do.
St. Vincent's Rum by the Hogshead or Do.
Malaga Wine by the Quarter-Cask.
Lisbon Do. Do.
Sherry Do. Pipe or Do.
Port Do. Do. Do.
Particular Madeira Do. Do. Do.
Chocolate by the Box; Tallow and Spermaceti Candles Ditto; Castile Soap Ditto; Muscatel Raisins Ditto; Lemons Ditto; Figs and Almonds by the Frail; French Hair-Powder by the Box; Pipes by the Gross; Spanish Segars by the Box.
Anguilla coarse, and Liverpool fine SALT.
Town and Country Retailers are invited to Purchase; liberal Credit will be given them.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

GODFREY WENWOOD
Has for Sale,
NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity. Also,
A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Bushel.

Newport, July 8, 1800.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,
Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouses; Turks-Island Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.
—ALSO—
Honey by the Hogshead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box and two large Scale Beams.
—LIKEWISE—
LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1800.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From London Papers to the 21st of May received at New-York by the Brig Trial, in 43 Days from Liverpool.

From the London Gazette, Tuesday May 20.

Downing-street, May 19.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have this day received from William Wickham, Esq. his majesty's minister plenipotentiary and commissary at the imperial, royal and allied armies, by the right honorable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary for foreign affairs:

Reidlingen, on the Danube, May 6.

MY LORD,

THE army marched from Donaueschingen the 2d instant, and arrived at Engen in the course of the forenoon, before the enemy reached that place. Notwithstanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining the position of Stockach, yet it was not thought possible to proceed so far that day, without exposing to imminent danger the several corps of the archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the side of Zollhaus) and those of General Ginley and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Fribourg and Offenburg, and join the main army. On the same day the enemy withdrew the army which had till then occupied the North East part of Switzerland, and was opposed to the Austrians on the side of the Grisons and the Voralberg, and brought the whole of it towards Constance and Schaffhausen in the course of the following night, leaving the Eastern Frontier of Switzerland entirely open.

On the 3d in the morning, this force, united to that which had passed the Rhine at Schaffhausen on the first inst. attacked and carried the Austrian position at Stockach, occupied by prince Joseph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought against him. On this occasion the Austrians sustained a very considerable loss both in men, cannon and stores; though fortunately a part of the magazines, which had been formed at Stockach, had been carried away in the course of the two preceding days. The prince having been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Maskirch, the left flank of general Kray's army was uncovered.

In this situation of things, and before the archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, gen. Kray was attacked at Engen, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army, commanded by gen. Moreau in person. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and consisted of five entire divisions. A separate force fell at the same time upon the archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutlingen. The French attacked every where with the utmost impetuosity, bringing up fresh columns in succession, and sacrificing immense numbers of men on every part of the Austrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impression on any one point, and at nine in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Austrians remained masters of the whole position which they had occupied in the morning, and the Archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps opposed to him and taken several prisoners and three pieces of cannon. His royal highness, to whose personal exertions this success was chiefly owing, has, on this occasion, merited and gained the esteem and admiration of the whole army. At this moment the spirit and confidence of the army was such, that general Kray would, in his turn, have attacked the enemy, but for the loss of Stockach, which rendered his retreat absolutely necessary.—He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at day-break.

The army arrived at Lelptingen, at nine in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till three in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Moskirch, where a junction was effected with prince Joseph of Lorraine at nine in the evening. The Archduke covered the march, in the course of which his royal highness was joined by General Ginlay, with the corps from Fribourg, and by the first division of Bavarian Subsidiary army from Baylingen. The whole of this march was made, and the junction, with general Ginlay, prince Joseph of Lorraine, and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy.

In the afternoon of yesterday, the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilst Gen. Kray had still between thirty and forty thousand men detached on different points, General Moreau attacked the Austrian position at Mosskirch with his whole force, but owing to the steady bravery of the Austrian troops, and particularly to the decided superiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impression, and at fun-set each army retired to its respective quarters.—The loss was very considerable on both sides—but there is every reason to believe that the enemy has suffered much more considerably than the Austrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the prisoners made at the close of the day, is founded not only on the circumstance of his not renewing his attack in the night or this morning, notwithstanding his very great superiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itself, which consisted in a succession of impetuous but unsuccessful attacks made by the French infantry, under the fire of the Austrian artillery, and exposed to frequent charges of cavalry.

Unless General Kray should be again attacked in the course of to day, he will, probably, take a position this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen.

Your lordship will probably have been much alarmed at the first reports of this affair that will have reached England through France, nor indeed can it be supposed that the expectation of the enemy should not have been extreme during the whole day of the 3d, or that the French officers should not have holden out to their government the most flattering hopes of ultimate and complete success; but the steady valour of the Austrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the skill and unshaken courage and coolness of the generals, have, I trust, under the blessing of God, frustrated the great designs of the enemy. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

Ulm, May 8, 1800.

MY LORD,

On the 6th instant the Austrians took a position behind the Danube without any material opposition from the enemy, whose loss in the battle of the 5th appears to have been greater than was at first supposed. On the same day the Junction was effected with Lieutenant-General Kienmayer. The second division of the Bavarians passed through this place yesterday, and marched about a league farther, where they will halt to-day, and their Junction with General Kray will be effected either to-morrow or the day after, according to the necessity that may exist for hastening their march.—The first division consisting of six thousand men had joined the main army in time to render very essential services, and was closely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th.

The Swiss regiment of Rovera in his Majesty's service, under the command of Colo de Watteville, has formed a part of the archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly distinguished by its bravery and good conduct. I am sorry to add, that it has suffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent officers have been either killed or severely wounded.

It is impossible at present to obtain any exact return of the Austrians' loss in killed and wounded. Though the General Officers exposed themselves on every occasion, yet I believe not one of them has been killed or made prisoners, and one only (Major General Karasai) wounded.

Few prisoners have been made on either side: but the Austrians were obliged to leave some of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to carry them away.

No one corps of the Austrians has been broken or dispersed by the enemy, nor have they lost a single piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, though several fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

The archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another despatch, took three pie-

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Also a House and Store situate in Tanner street, extending 50 feet on said street, and 50 feet on Newtown lane.

Newport, 7th July, 1800.

FOR SALE,
SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture—such as Desks, Tables, &c. and a Variety of Kitchen Utensils.—Apply to
JUDAH M. ISAACKS,

Who has also for Sale, a Schooner of about 70 tons, completely fitted for sea.

Newport, July 7, 1800.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *JAMES WEEDEN*, late of Newport, Blacksmith, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months from the Date hereof being allowed for the Creditors to bring in their Claims——Notice is hereby given that we will attend at our respective Dwellings in Newport, for the Purpose aforesaid.

JOHN PRICE, jun.
JOHN PITMAN.

Newport, July 7, 1800.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment to

ABBY WEEDEN, Administratrix.

The Creditors of Philip Robinson, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant (whose Petition for the Benefit of the Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors was granted at the last Session of the General Assembly) are hereby notified to appear before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, for said County, on the fourth Monday of August next, to nominate Commissioners to receive an assignment of the Estate of the said Philip.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Newport, 5th July, 1800.

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An Assortment of English and India
GOODS.

Also a fashionable Assortment of Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

☞ All of which he proposes to dispose of on the most moderate Terms.

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WINES: MADEIRA, Sherry, Malaga, Lisbon, Port—and Claret; Jamaica Spirits; St. Vincent's Rum; Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy; Bolland Gin.

TEAS: Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong—and Bohea.

Rice; Jordan Almonds; Frail Figs; Citron; Muscatel Raisins; Zante Currants; Cloves; Cassia; Nutmegs; Mace; Allspice; Black Pepper; Ginger; Mullard; West-India Cayanne; Loaf and other Sugars; Molasses; Salad Oil; Capers, Olives; Lemons; Castile white and brown Soap; Spermaceti & Tallow mould Candles; Indigo; Poland Starch; Tobacco; Hair-Powder; Spanish Segars—and Essence of Spruce.

A L S O

Cogniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel.
Barcelona Ditto Do. Do.
Holland Gin Do. Do.
St. Vincent's Rum by the Hogshead or Do.
Malaga Wine by the Quarter-Cask.
Lisbon Do. Do.
Sherry Do. Pipe or Do.
Port Do. Do. Do.
Particular Madeira Do. Do. Do.

Chocolate by the Box; Tallow and Spermaceti Candles Ditto; Castile Soap Ditto; Muscatel Raisins Ditto; Lemons Ditto; Figs and Almonds by the Frail; French Hair-Powder by the Box; Pipes by the Gross; Spanish Segars by the Box.

Anguilla coarse, and Liverpool fine SALT.

Town and Country Retailers are invited to Purchase; liberal Credit will be given them.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

GODFREY WENWOOD
Has for Sale,
NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity. Also,
A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Bushel.

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—A L S O—

Honey by the Hogshead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—

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July 1, 1800.

LATEST *EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

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Downing-street, May 19.

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Reidlingen, on the Danube, May 6.

MY LORD,

THE army marched from Donaueschingen the 2d instant, and arrived at Engen in the course of the forenoon, before the enemy reached that place. Notwithstanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining the position of Stockach, yet it was not thought possible to proceed so far that day, without exposing to imminent danger the several corps of the archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the side of Zollhaus) and those of General Ginley and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Fribourg and Offenburg, and join the main army. On the same day the enemy withdrew the army which had till then occupied the North East part of Switzerland, and was opposed to the Austrians on the side of the Grisons and the Voralberg, and brought the whole of it towards Constance and Schaffhausen in the course of the following night, leaving the Eastern Frontier of Switzerland entirely open.

On the 3d in the morning, this force, united to that which had passed the Rhine at Schaffhausen on the first inst. attacked and carried the Austrian position at Stockach, occupied by prince Joseph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought against him. On this occasion the Austrians sustained a very considerable loss both in men, cannon and stores; though fortunately a part of the magazines, which had been formed at Stockach, had been carried away in the course of the two preceding days. The prince having been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Maskirch, the left flank of general Kray's army was uncovered.

In this situation of things, and before the archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, gen. Kray was attacked at Engen, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army, commanded by gen. Moreau in person. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and consisted of five entire divisions. A separate force fell at the same time upon the archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutlingen. The French attacked every where with the utmost impetuosity, bringing up fresh columns in succession, and sacrificing immense numbers of men on every part of the Austrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impression OR any one point, and at nine in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Austrians remained masters of the whole position which they had occupied in the morning, and the Archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps opposed to him and taken several prisoners and three pieces of cannon. His royal highness, to whose personal exertions this success was chiefly owing, has, on this occasion, merited and gained the esteem and admiration of the whole army. At this moment the spirit and confidence of the army was such, that general Kray would, in his turn, have attacked the enemy, but for the loss of Stockach, which rendered his retreat absolutely necessary.—He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at day-break.

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Unless General Kray should be again attacked in the course of to day, he will, probably, take a position this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen.

Your lordship will probably have been much alarmed at the first reports of this affair that will have reached England through France, nor indeed can it be supposed that the expectation of the enemy should not have been extreme during the whole day of the 3d, or that the French officers should not have holden out to their government the most flattering hopes of ultimate and complete success; but the steady valour of the Austrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the skill and unshaken courage and coolness of the generals, have, I trust, under the blessing of God, frustrated the great designs of the enemy. I have the honour to be, &c.

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It is impossible at present to obtain any exact return of the Austrians' loss in killed and wounded. Though the General Officers exposed themselves on every occasion, yet I believe not one of them has been killed or made prisoners, and one only (Major General Karazai) wounded.

Few prisoners have been made on either side: but the Austrians were obliged to leave some of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to carry them away.

No one corps of the Austrians has been broken or dispersed by the enemy, nor have they lost a single piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, though several fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

The archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another despatch, took three pie-

ces from the enemy at the time when his Royal Highneſs formed his junction with the Commander in Chief near Engen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

FROM THE PARIS JOURNALS.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

General Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, to the first Conſul Buonaparte.

Head-quarters, Cloſterwald, 16 Floreal, May 6.

Citizen Conſul—The Chief of the ſtaff will give to the Miniſter of War an account of the different marches, combats and battles of the army of the Rhine ſince its entry on the campaign. I cannot praiſe too much the bravery of the generals and of the troops.—The battles of Engen and Moſkirch, on the 3d and 5th inſt. produced us about 10,000 priſoners. Nothing could equal the ardour and obſtinancy of the two armies. Obſtacles prevented all the corps of General St. Cyr from being engaged in theſe two battles. The ſingle brigade of Gen. Rouſſel engaged four times on the heights of Engen. We have made no ſtay ſince our departure from France, and we are now in our fifteenth day of march. This rapidity, the fatigue attending the continual engagements, have retarded the details.—They will be tranſmitted with the utmoſt expedition. It is eſſential that the whole Republic ſhould know the traits of courage which will for ever immortalize the French ſoldiery. Our recompence will be the gratitude of our fellow-citizens, and the approbation of Government.

Health, and reſpect,

(Signed) MOREAU.

The Chief of the Staff to the Miniſter of War.

Head-quarters, Cloſterwald, 17 Floreal, May 7.

I have the honor of announcing to you, Citizen Miniſter, by a Telegraphic deſpatch, the gaining of the battle of Engen on the 3d. The enemy, who united the moſt part of their forces there, have been beaten, and in their march of next day we were unable to rejoin them, Lieutenant-General Lecourbe had received orders to move from his poſition at Hohenwiel to Stockach, and to detach to his right part of the diviſion of Gen. Lorge, for the purpoſe of preventing the enemy from penetrating between his attack, and that to be made immediately by the Commander in Chief on Engen. The diviſions of Delmas and Baſtoul, making part of this corps, diveſted themſelves from their poſition between Tengen and Hohenwiel by Weiternengen on Engen. That of General Richepanſe, departing from Blumenfel, marched by the left of Hohenheven on the ſame point, while Gen. St. Cyr quitted his poſition at Stuhlingen, to take the ſame direction. Lieut. General Lecourbe, with the diviſions of Vandamme and Montrichard, and the reſt of that of Gen. Lorge, met the enemy before Stockach: after a vigorous attack he put them to complete route, and purſued them beyond Stockach. The Gen. in Chief found the enemy in force before Engen. The diviſion of Delmas drove them from Weiterdengen and from the wood, whilſt Gen. Lorge got poſſeſſion of the Plateau of Mulhauſen.—Theſe two attacks were perfectly ſeconded by the diviſion commanded by Gen. Baſtoul. At the ſame time Gen. Richepanſe vigorouſly engaged on the left of Hohenhoven. The Gen. having aſſembled his principal forces, on theſe points, oppoſed the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, particularly at Mulhauſen, which the Gen. in Chief vigorouſly attacked, in order to prevent the enemy from advancing with advantage againſt Gen. Lecourbe, or General Richepanſe. By the evening we were in poſſeſſion of nearly the whole poſition of Engen, which the enemy entirely evacuated during the night. They directed their retreat towards Moſkirch. The length of the road, and the difficulties which the enemy oppoſed to the corps of Gen. St. Cyr, allowed only the brigade of Gen. Rouſſel, to arrive in the line. The loſs of the enemy this day was from 5 to 6000 priſoners, and about as many killed and wounded, one ſtandard, eight pieces of cannon and an immenſe quantity of magazines and baggage. Gen. Jacobin and Adjutant-General Mornoux were on our ſide wounded.

Health and reſpect,

(Signed) DESOLLES.

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As ſoon as more particular reports have come to hand, I ſhall ſend you a more detailed account.

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The General of diviſion, chief of the ſtaff Major-General to the miniſter of war. Head-quarters at Biberac, 20th Floreal. (May 10.)

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(Signed)

DESSOLES, *chief of the ſtaff.*

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

"General Moreau to the Miniſter at War.

"*Huningen, 26 Floreal, May 16.*

"The right wing, commanded by general Lacourbe, attacked the enemy on the 11th, in the poſition at Memmingen. They have been completely beaten. More than 2000 men have been made priſoners, and a great number of dead are left on the field of battle."—*Moniteur, May 17.*

Operations in Italy.

From Lord Keith, to Mr. Nepean.

Minotaur, off Genoa, April 18.

"I have the ſatisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that the Guillaume Tell, having attempted to eſcape from Malta, on the evening of the 29th ult. was intercepted and captured the following morning, by his Majeſty's ſhips Lion, Foudroyant, and Penelope; but as I have not received Capt. Dixon's account of the particulars of the action, or of the loſs which has been ſuſtained, I muſt take another opportunity of communicating them. I underſtand, however, that the enemy was completely diſmaſted before ſhe ſtruck; and that the Lion and Foudroyant have had killed and wounded about forty men each."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, May 10.

Letters received this morning from Lord Keith, dated April 21ſt. mention ſeveral important advantages gained by the Auſtrians in the vicinity of the city of Genoa, under the walls of which place the French have been obliged to concentrate their force. In many attacks, the fire of the Engliſh ſhips was employed with conſiderable effect.

Downing-Street, May 10.

From Hon. Mr. Windham, to Lord Grenville.

"*Florence, April 29, 1800.*

"The lateſt news arrived this morning, from the vicinity of Genoa, ſtates, that Maſſena, having been beat a ſecond time at Voltri, on the 18th inſt. was obliged to take refuge, with the remains of his army within the walls of Genoa; and that all the ſtrong ports and forts, without the city were in the hands of the combined powers, under the command of General Melas, and Admiral Lord Keith."

LONDON, May 21.

From Maſſena there is no direct news; but an official letter from general St. Hilaire, commandant of Marſeilles, contains ſome accounts from Genoa as late as the 3d inſtant.

Buonaparte arrived at Geneva, late on the 8th of May. Deſpatches were received from him on the 16th. On the 13th the head-quarters of the army were at Lauſanne. The Chief Conſul reviewed the advanced guard, which was to ſet out the ſame day under the command of General Lannes. The whole army is reported to be in a moſt excellent ſtate.

A letter from Merlin, the ex-director's ſon, to his friends at Paris, ſtates, that the army of reſerve was about to proceed to Italy, by the Great St. Bernard and the dutchy of Aoſt, into Piedmont; and that the Auſtrians would ſoon have 60,000 men in their rear. Buonaparte ſaid, on the parade, that they would be at Milan in two decades. Prodigious exertions have been making, to ſend proviſions and ſtores to Geneva, and it has been neceſſary to have recourſe to requiſitions for many articles.

General Deſaix, Pouſſielgue, Tallien, and 130 officers of the army of Egypt, are arrived at Toulon.

The Court of Vienna is preparing to publiſh, an explanation reſpecting the murder of the French Miniſters at Raſtadt.

Mr. Pitt is about to propoſe to Parliament the ſuſpenſion of the importation of Africans into the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, for a limited period, by way of experiment.

The Union of England and Ireland being agreed upon in the Parliaments of both countries, and received the approbation of His Majeſty, meaſures are adopting for their incorporation.

Gen. Mack, who was taken by the French, at the time, we believe, when he exerciſed a command in the Neapolitan forces, and who has been ſince held as a priſoner of war; it would appear has broken his parole, and retired from the French territory.—The French government have in conſequence, addreſſed the following letter to his fellow-priſoners:

Copy of a letter addreſſed by the Miniſter of War, to the Count of Dietrichſtein, and the other Officers attached to Gen. Mack.

Since General Mack, Gentlemen, has not thought it beneath him to abandon his companions, and abuſe the confidence of Government, which allowed him his liberty in the middle of the Capital, you ſhall not ſuffer for the fault which applies to him perſonally; and you ſhall receive the reward of your fidelity.—Be free, depart, and if poſſible reviſit your country before him who has abandoned you. Carry with you alſo to General Mack his effects and his horſes, for which he ſeems to be ſo tenderly intereſted. Such is the order of the Firſt Conſul.—Send me a liſt of the perſons attached to your ſuite, in order that I may tranſmit you the neceſſary paſſports—I ſhall add to them wiſhes for your ſafe arrival. Receive, Gentlemen, aſſurances of my eſteem and conſideration.

(Signed) CARNOT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

The Maria left Leghorn the 29th of April, and ſtopped at Gibraltar, from which place ſhe ſailed the 29th of May.

On the 9th of May ſpoke an Engliſh ſquadron bound up the Streights. Capt. Thompſon has brought with him a circular letter addreſſed by our Conſul at Leghorn to the American maſters of veſſels, informing them of his having received official advice from the American Conſul at Tunis, that all differences with the Barbary States had been amicably adjuſted.

July 9.

Extract of a letter from John Morton, Eſq; American Conſul at Havanna, to the Secretary of State, dated Havanna, 21ſt of May, 1800.

"It is with much concern I announce to you, ſir, that ſince my laſt, the yellow fever has commenced its ravages among our countrymen at this place. A number of ſeamen, and ſeveral perſons, who reſided on ſhore, have already fallen victims to that dreadful diſeaſe; and ſeveral are now under the hands of the phyſician."

NEW-YORK, July 9.

We learn from undoubted authority, that the North-America inſurance company at Philadelphia, have due them from the capturing and piratical powers nearly *three millions* of dollars! and it is ſuppoſed, three times this ſum is due to the different companies in the United States; making together, the ſum of *twelve millions dollars!*

BOSTON, July 12.

The toaſts given at the Fanuiel Hall dinner, after the viſitation of the Schools, on Tueſday laſt, were liberal, claſſic, and appropriate.—The following is independent and correct:—14. *Great-Britain* and *France*—the *Scylla* and *Charibdis* in the political ſtraits of America; while endeavouring to ſteer clear of the one, may our bark not be driven upon the other." The following were the

VOLUNTEERS.

By THE PRESIDENT of the United States—"*Fanuiel-Hall*, and *James Otis, jun.*"

By Gov. STRONG.—"*The memory of the late Gov.* HANCOCK, *and other patriots, benefactors of mankind.*"

By THE PRESIDENT.—"*The proſcribed Patriots* HANCOCK *and* ADAMS."—"*The ſweet remembrance of the juſt—the late Governors* BOWDOIN *and* SUMNER."

As THE PRESIDENT *retired:*—

The Preſident of the United States, in whoſe integrity our confidence continues undiminiſhed.

As the Governor retired.

His Excellency Governor STRONG—the worthy ſucceſſor of the much lamented SUMNER.

WARREN, July 11.

Richard Jackſon, jun. Eſq; of Providence,—Aſher Robbins, Eſq; of Newport,—Thomas Tillinghaſt, Eſq; of E. Greenwich,—John Davis, Eſq; of Little-Compton, and John T. Child, Eſq; of this Town, are nominated as Candidates to repreſent this State in the Seventh Congreſs of the United States—from which nominations it is expected that the wiſdom of the people of this State will ſelect *two*, the beſt qualified for ſo important a Truſt.

The drawing of the Barrington Meeting-Houſe Lottery was completed on Wedneſday laſt. The liſt of Prizes will be publiſhed as ſoon as the Managers can prepare them for the preſs.

A few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes—for Sale by

NATHAN B. MILLER.

Newport, July 15, 1800.

ces from the enemy at the time when his Royal Highneſs formed his junction with the Commander in Chief near Engen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

FROM THE PARIS JOURNALS.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

General Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, to the first Conſul Buonaparte.

Head-quarters, Cloſterwald, 16 Floreal, May 6.

Citizen Conſul—The Chief of the ſtaff will give to the Miniſter of War an account of the different marches, combats and battles of the army of the Rhine ſince its entry on the campaign. I cannot praiſe too much the bravery of the generals and of the troops.—The battles of Engen and Moſkirch, on the 3d and 5th inſt. produced us about 10,000 priſoners. Nothing could equal the ardour and obſtinancy of the two armies. Obſtacles prevented all the corps of General St. Cyr from being engaged in theſe two battles. The ſingle brigade of Gen. Rouſſel engaged four times on the heights of Engen. We have made no ſtay ſince our departure from France, and we are now in our fifteenth day of march. This rapidity, the fatigue attending the continual engagements, have retarded the details.—They will be tranſmitted with the utmoſt expedition. It is eſſential that the whole Republic ſhould know the traits of courage which will for ever immortalize the French ſoldiery. Our recompence will be the gratitude of our fellow-citizens, and the approbation of Government.

Health, and reſpect,

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(Signed)

DESSOLES, *chief of the ſtaff.*

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

"General Moreau to the Miniſter at War.

"*Huninguen, 26 Floreal, May 16.*

"The right wing, commanded by general Lacourbe, attacked the enemy on the 11th, in the poſition at Memmingen. They have been completely beaten. More than 2000 men have been made priſoners, and a great number of dead are left on the field of battle."—*Moniteur, May 17.*

Operations in Italy.

From Lord Keith, *to Mr.* Nepean.

Minotaur, off Genoa, April 18.

"I have the ſatisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that the Guillaume Tell, having attempted to eſcape from Malta, on the evening of the 29th ult. was intercepted and captured the following morning, by his Majeſty's ſhips Lion, Foudroyant, and Penelope; but as I have not received Capt. Dixon's account of the particulars of the action, or of the loſs which has been ſuſtained, I muſt take another opportunity of communicating them. I underſtand, however, that the enemy was completely diſmaſted before ſhe ſtruck; and that the Lion and Foudroyant have had killed and wounded about forty men each."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, May 10.

Letters received this morning from Lord Keith, dated April 21ſt. mention ſeveral important advantages gained by the Auſtrians in the vicinity of the city of Genoa, under the walls of which place the French have been obliged to concentrate their force. In many attacks, the fire of the Engliſh ſhips was employed with conſiderable effect.

Downing-Street, May 10.

From Hon. Mr. Windham, *to Lord* Grenville.

"*Florence, April 29, 1800.*

"The lateſt news arrived this morning, from the vicinity of Genoa, ſtates, that Maſſena, having been beat a ſecond time at Voltri, on the 18th inſt. was obliged to take refuge, with the remains of his army within the walls of Genoa; and that all the ſtrong ports and forts, without the city were in the hands of the combined powers, under the command of General Melas, and Admiral Lord Keith."

LONDON, May 21.

From Maſſena there is no direct news; but an official letter from general St. Hilaire, commandant of Marſeilles, contains ſome accounts from Genoa as late as the 3d inſtant.

Buonaparte arrived at Geneva, late on the 8th of May. Deſpatches were received from him on the 16th. On the 13th the head-quarters of the army were at Lauſanne. The Chief Conſul reviewed the advanced guard, which was to ſet out the ſame day under the command of General Lannes. The whole army is reported to be in a moſt excellent ſtate.

A letter from Merlin, the ex-director's ſon, to his friends at Paris, ſtates, that the army of reſerve was about to proceed to Italy, by the Great St. Bernard and the dutchy of Aoſt, into Piedmont; and that the Auſtrians would ſoon have 60,000 men in their rear. Buonaparte ſaid, on the parade, that they would be at Milan in two decades. Prodigious exertions have been making, to ſend proviſions and ſtores to Geneva, and it has been neceſſary to have recourſe to requiſitions for many articles.

General Deſaix, Pouſſielgue, Tallien, and 130 officers of the army of Egypt, are arrived at Toulon.

The Court of Vienna is preparing to publiſh, an explanation reſpecting the murder of the French Miniſters at Raſtadt.

Mr. Pitt is about to propoſe to Parliament the ſuſpenſion of the importation of Africans into the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, for a limited period, by way of experiment.

The Union of England and Ireland being agreed upon in the Parliaments of both countries, and received the approbation of His Majeſty, meaſures are adopting for their incorporation.

Gen. Mack, who was taken by the French, at the time, we believe, when he exerciſed a command in the Neapolitan forces, and who has been ſince held as a priſoner of war; it would appear has broken his parole, and retired from the French territory.—The French government have in conſequence, addreſſed the following letter to his fellow-priſoners:

Copy of a letter addreſſed by the Miniſter of War, to the Count of Dietrichſtein, and the other Officers attached to Gen. Mack.

Since General Mack, Gentlemen, has not thought it beneath him to abandon his companions, and abuſe the confidence of Government, which allowed him his liberty in the middle of the Capital, you ſhall not ſuffer for the fault which applies to him perſonally; and you ſhall receive the reward of your fidelity.—Be free, depart, and if poſſible reviſit your country before him who has abandoned you. Carry with you alſo to General Mack his effects and his horſes, for which he ſeems to be ſo tenderly intereſted. Such is the order of the Firſt Conſul.—Send me a liſt of the perſons attached to your ſuite, in order that I may tranſmit you the neceſſary paſſports—I ſhall add to them wiſhes for your ſafe arrival. Receive, Gentlemen, aſſurances of my eſteem and conſideration.

(Signed) CARNOT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

The Maria left Leghorn the 29th of April, and ſtopped at Gibraltar, from which place ſhe ſailed the 29th of May.

On the 9th of May ſpoke an Engliſh ſquadron bound up the Streights. Capt. Thompſon has brought with him a circular letter addreſſed by our Conſul at Leghorn to the American maſters of veſſels, informing them of his having received official advice from the American Conſul at Tunis, that all differences with the Barbary States had been amicably adjuſted.

July 9.

Extract of a letter from John Morton, Eſq; American Conſul at Havanna, to the Secretary of State, dated Havanna, 21ſt of May, 1800.

"It is with much concern I announce to you, ſir, that ſince my laſt, the yellow fever has commenced its ravages among our countrymen at this place. A number of ſeamen, and ſeveral perſons, who reſided on ſhore, have already fallen victims to that dreadful diſeaſe; and ſeveral are now under the hands of the phyſician."

NEW-YORK, July 9.

We learn from undoubted authority, that the North-America inſurance company at Philadelphia, have due them from the capturing and piratical powers nearly *three millions* of dollars! and it is ſuppoſed, three times this ſum is due to the different companies in the United States; making together, the ſum of *twelve millions dollars!*

BOSTON, July 12.

The toaſts given at the Fanuiel Hall dinner, after the viſitation of the Schools, on Tueſday laſt, were liberal, claſſic, and appropriate.—The following is independent and correct:—14. *Great-Britain* and *France*—the *Scylla* and *Charibdis* in the political ſtraits of America; while endeavouring to ſteer clear of the one, may our bark not be driven upon the other." The following were the

VOLUNTEERS.

By THE PRESIDENT of the United States—"*Fanuiel-Hall*, and *James Otis, jun.*"

By Gov. STRONG.—"*The memory of the late Gov.* HANCOCK, *and other patriots, benefactors of mankind.*"

By THE PRESIDENT.—"*The proſcribed Patriots* HANCOCK *and* ADAMS."—"*The ſweet remembrance of the juſt—the late Governors* BOWDOIN *and* SUMNER."

As THE PRESIDENT *retired:*—

The Preſident of the United States, in whoſe integrity our confidence continues undiminiſhed.

As the Governor retired.

His Excellency Governor STRONG—the worthy ſucceſſor of the much lamented SUMNER.

WARREN, July 21.

Richard Jackſon, jun. Eſq; of Providence,—Aſher Robbins, Eſq; of Newport,—Thomas Tillinghaſt, Eſq; of E. Greenwich,—John Davis, Eſq; of Little-Compton, and John T. Child, Eſq; of this Town, are nominated as Candidates to repreſent this State in the Seventh Congreſs of the United States—from which nominations it is expected that the wiſdom of the people of this State will ſelect *two*, the beſt qualified for ſo important a Truſt.

The drawing of the Barrington Meeting-Houſe Lottery was completed on Wedneſday laſt. The liſt of Prizes will be publiſhed as ſoon as the Managers can prepare them for the preſs.

A few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes—for Sale by

NATHAN B. MILLER.

Newport, July 15, 1800.

Mr. BARBER,

PHILO PROPRIETATIS, in your laſt, thinks the conduct of *A Republican Federaliſt* highly reprehenſible, for preſuming to nominate a perſon as a candidate to a ſeat in Congreſs, without conſulting the perſon nominated.

We differ *much* in opinion. It is a privilege which every freeman has a right to enjoy, to nominate ſuch perſons as he approves of, and who are *qualified* to fill any office in this State or the United States, which it is in the power of the people to fill. And I do not conceive it to be either *neceſſary* or *proper*, that a perſon ſhould be conſulted before he is nominated. It is not *neceſſary*, becauſe there is always time enough between the nomination and the time of election, for the perſon nominated to decline being a candidate (as Judge Taber has done) in a manner as public as that in which he was nominated, and in terms equally reſpectful. It is not *proper*, becauſe people of the *firſt* qualifications are generally *moſt* diffident of their own abilities; and would therefore refuſe to ſerve if aſked by an individual—when, if they found themſelves nominated in the public papers, and the nomination generally approved of, they would come forward and ſerve, if elected.—I conceive ſuch nomination cannot tend to excite any other party than what is neceſſary to keep *bad* men out of office, nor can it poſſibly miſlead the freemen. I ſhall therefore, in future, if I think proper, nominate (as every freeman has an undoubted right to do) any perſon I think qualified to fill any public office; without previouſly aſking his conſent to ſerve in caſe he ſhould be elected—any opinion or recommendation of *Philo Proprietatis* to the contrary notwithſtanding.—I believe this opinion to meet the approbation of every

REPUBLICAN FEDERALIST.

Newport, July 10, 1800.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to publiſh the following, and oblige

A CUSTOMER.

"MANY," who profeſs to be firmly attached to the Federal Conſtitution, but whoſe profeſſions are rendered extremely doubtful by their cloſe alliance with the "old Tories," pretend to have "nominated *Asher Robbins*, Eſq; from a knowledge of his abilities and willingneſs to do the State ſervice; and from a conviction that his talents and acquirements peculiarly fit him to make a reſpectable figure in Congreſs, ſtill inſiſt on their nomination."—If, as they recommend, "the merits of the different candidates are candidly inveſtigated" by the people, and they make their own choice, inſtead of being led by the noſe, or driven by threats, by a certain junto as heretofore; *theirs*, will ſtand but a ſmall chance of gaining his election.

The permiſſion of *Lawyers* by Profeſſion to have the greateſt influence in our National Legiſlature is a circumſtance unfavourable to Liberty. When advocates addreſs each other at the bar, they always adopt the appellation of *learned* brother. There certainly is a neceſſity of great learning in the profeſſion of the law. But of what *kind*, is the learning required? It is undoubtedly of a kind very little connected with philoſophy, or enlargement of the mind. It is, in its wideſt range, confined to local cuſtoms, and the ſtatutes of a ſingle nation. It pores upon the letter of the law, and ſcarcely dares to contemplate the ſpirit. It is for the moſt part employed in minute diſquiſitions, in finding exceptions, in ſeeking ſubterfuges, and often in making the great eternal rules of equity give way to the literal meaning of an unjuſt ſtatute, or the common law, formed by ignorant men in times little removed from barbariſm, and certainly both ſlaviſh and ſuperſtitious.

Is the *education* of a profeſſional and *practiſing* lawyer particularly calculated to expand the intellect, or to fill the heart with ſentiments of peculiar honour and generoſity; ſuch ſentiments as alone can conſtitute a worthy lawmaker and an all-accompliſhed ſtateſman? Is it not confined to particular and minute objects, inſtead of taking in the whole horizon of human concernments? A few, and but a few, of thoſe who have riſen to the firſt honours and emoluments, have had a truly liberal education.—The reſt have been trained either in the office of an attorney, or in ſtudies and exerciſes that contribute no more to liberalize or improve the heart, than the copying of inſtruments, the peruſal of ſtatutes, or the knowledge of *forms*. Some of the fineſt faculties of the human conſtitution, the imagination and ſentimental affections, have little room for play, where the eye and memory are chiefly concerned, and where the mind is obliged to labour in the trammels of diſmal formalities, like the horſe in harneſs, dragging a heavy vehicle in the wheel-ruts made by thoſe who have gone before, without the liberty of deviation. A hard head, a cold unfeeling heart, with a tenacious memory, are likely to ſucceed beſt in ſuch toils, which require leſs of ſpeed than of patient plodding perſeverance.

A dull man, trained in this dull manner, may become a very uſeful *lawyer*, and certainly deſerving of all the *fees* and emoluments of his profeſſion. But does it follow that he muſt be a ſtateſman, fitted to determine on queſtions of peace and war, and to conſult and promote the happineſs of human nature? I aſk whether his *education*, and the ſtudies and employments of his profeſſion are ſuch as to render him *pre-eminently* a ſtateſman, and director of the meaſures of government? Becauſe he may, for a fee, plead ſucceſsfully on any ſide, conduct a trial, and aſſiſt a jury in determining a queſtion of *meum* and *tuum*, or may be able to expound a ſtatute, is he *therefore* more likely than all others to *frame* laws of the moſt *beneficent* kind, having a view, not to particular caſes only, but, to the general welfare? All his ſtudies of juriſprudence have been *merely* for the ſake of lucre, and not free and diſintereſted, like thoſe of the general ſcholar, the philoſopher and philanthropiſt.

The lawyer has, however, better opportunities for *diſplaying* his knowledge and abilities than the members of other profeſſions. Men have recourſe to him on matters very dear to their hearts; matters of property.—With the ſagacity of a very moderate intelect, and a knowledge acquired by the dint of mere labour and long practice, he may be able to tranſact their pecuniary buſineſs with ſkill and ſucceſs. He becomes, therefore, a favourite with *men of property*, which, whenever corruption prevails, will contribute much to puſh any aſpirant up the ladder of promotion. He ſoon pants for rewards extraneous to his profeſſion. It is not enough to be a Repreſentative, he muſt be a Senator; and ſoon a Secretary of one of the higher Departments of State.

Men like theſe, emboldened by ſucceſs and accuſtomed, from their earlieſt entrance into active life, to browbeat and overbear, aſſume a right to guide the opinions of the National Councils in the moſt important meaſures. They become, in fact, the rulers of the nation; and owing their elevation to the favours of the Executive, and placing all their expectations of further honours on its continuance, they become devoted to its purpoſes. They are, in fact, ſtill ATTORNIES and SOLICITORS, ready to exert all their powers of ſophiſtry, and to exhauſt all their ſtores of chicanery, to defend the meaſures of the Executive, without any regard to their conſtitutionality.—Thus, men, furniſhed with all the ſubtleties of practiſing lawyers, long hackneyed and hardened in the paltry buſineſs of private individuals, preſume to dictate war or peace, to impede or prevent neceſſary reforms, and keep the army and the navy under their ſupreme controul. Such is their habitual volubility and confirmed aſſurance, that men of more liberal minds, but of leſs ſelf-conceit, ſtand in awe of them, and ſuffer them, with abject acquieſcence, to *domineer*.

But however they may oppoſe the *peoples'* rights, and the happineſs of the public, they are ſure to eſpouſe the cauſe of thoſe from whom comes their promotion. They therefore contribute to diffuſe the ſpirit of deſpotiſm more than any other profeſſion.

Mere men of buſineſs, commonly fixing their eyes on objects of private lucre or temporal elevation *alone*, are apt to laugh at the names of patriotiſm, liberty, and diſintereſted virtue. They have commonly been too long hackneyed among the loweſt of mankind, in ſpirit, knowledge, and liberality, to retain any very *ſcrupulous* delicacy in their boſoms, or to believe its exiſtance in others. Certainly there can be no hope of the preſervation of our Republican form of Government, or for the ſecurity of the Federal Conſtitution, if men ſo verſed in corruption, ſo enriched by it, and ſo well pleaſed with it, ſhould bear ſway in, and direct our National Councils.

ANTI DESPOTISM.

NEWPORT, *July* 15.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived in Town from Charleſton, the Hon. *JOHN RUTLEDGE*, jun. Eſq; Member of Congreſs for South-Carolina.

An Account of the Quantity of Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, and Indian Meal, inſpected in the City of Baltimore, for the laſt Quarter, ending the 30th June laſt.

70,089 Barrels of Wheat Flour—3,277 Half-Barrels Wheat Do.—2,969 Barrels of Rye Do.—12 Hogſheads Indian Meals—1,691 Barrels Do.—51 Half-Barrels Do.

"The anniverſary of Independence was commemorated at Briſtol in a manner worthy of the occaſion. The independent companies of artillery, cavalry and infantry, paraded early in the day. A proceſſion, compoſed of the military and the citizens, formed at the Rev. Mr. Wight's, who had been ſelected as the Orator for the day, and accompanied him to the Congregational Church. The Oration was happily commemorative of the principal incidents and events which led to our national independence, and met with merited applauſe. The military companies had a public dinner at the Academy, and a large number of reſpectable citizens dined at Mr. Bourn's inn. Hilarity and good humour preſided at the feaſts."

DIED.]—At Richmond (England) of a Conſumption, the celebrated *Mallet du Pan*, Editor of the *Mercure Britannique*. He has left a Wife and ſeveral Children.

—At Norfolk, Mr. *James Bonsb*, Lieut. in the American Navy; a Gentleman of unblemiſhed Character, and amiable Manners.

—At Providence, Mr. *Joſeph Carliſle*, in the 24th Year of his Age.

—At Barrington, Mr. *Thomas Barnes*, aged 88.

—At Wickford (North-Kingſtown) on the 10th Inſtant, Mr. *Stephen Congdon*, in the 27th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mr. *Adam Ferguſon*, aged 69.

☞ The Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, are reſpectfully informed, that there is juſt arrived from New-York, and to be ſeen at Mrs. *Penroſe's* Hall, this Day and To-morrow, but poſitively no longer,

——A moſt delightful Repreſentation of about One Hundred of the lateſt Dreſſes of Europe, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.—A complete Set of Portraits of the principal Characters that have flouriſhed ſince the Commencement of the French Revolution, and other Foreigners that have been diſtinguiſhed either for their Virtues or their Vices.—A complete Set of the French Generals, large Size.—An elegant Repreſentation of BUONAPARTE's Paſſage to the Bridge of Arcole, mounted on Horſeback.—Moſt ſtriking Pictures of the diſtreſſed Situation into which France has been plunged by her Aſſignats.—The Liberty of the Preſs.—Petitioners to the Directory, in the Drawing-Room of the Luxembourg.—One of the beſt Likeneſſes of GENERAL WASHINGTON, richly ornamented, done on Enamel.—A fine Likeneſs of Commodore TRUXTON.—Elegant Views of PHILADELPHIA, including the building of the FRIGATE.—The firſt Funeral of GENERAL WASHINGTON, &c. &c.—Together, forming a Scene that muſt afford Satisfaction. The Whole may be ſeen through optical Glaſſes, provided for the Purpoſe.

*** *Doors open at 8 o'Clock, A. M. and continue till Sunset.*

††† *Admittance One-Fourth of a Dollar for grown Perſons, Half Price for Children.*

Newport, July 15, 1800.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

July.	Thermo. 4 A.M. Deg.	Thermo. 3 P.M. Deg.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
8	70	70	SE.	SE.	Cloudy.	Do.
9	71	83	SW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
10	77	85	N.	NW.	Fair.	Do.
11	79½	84	NW.	NW.	Fair.	Fair.
12	74	77	NW.	SW.	Fair.	Fair.
13	71½	75	N.	E.	Cloudy.	Fair.
14	71	72	N.	SE.	Fair.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, July 14,

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Hero, Huſſey,	Liverpool
Brig Hope, Hudſon,	Havanna
Schooner Liberty, Chace,	Turks-Iſland
Curziah, Allen,	Boſton
Sloop Concord, Bennett,	New-York
Brig Nancy, Wardwell,	Havanna
Sloop Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Induſtry, Almy,	Africa
Seaflower, Baxter,	Philadelphia
Liberty, Hawes,	Ditto
Abigail, Crowell,	Boſton
Victory, Sears,	Ditto
Sally, Hallet,	Ditto
Laura, Chace,	Ditto
Rambler, Saunders,	Hallowell
Sloop Semiramis, Marſhall,	New-York
Two Siſters, Earl,	Ditto
Fame, Brown,	Ditto
Lively, Iriſh,	Norfolk
Ranger, Smith,	Havanna
Liberty, Moores,	Nantucket
Schooner Lucretia, Benthall.	Antigua

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has removed to the Houſe, at the North Corner of Baniſter's Wharf, in Thames-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite Mr. Townſend Coffee-Houſe,

Where he has for Sale, as uſual,

An elegant Variety of FASHIONABLE GOODS, adapted to the preſent Seaſon, among which are a beautiful Aſſortment of Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, Linens, Nankeens, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

Newport, July 14, 1800.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be ſold, to the higheſt Bidder, on Wedneſday, the 16th Inſtant, at Eleven o'Clock, *A. M.* the SNOW MARY, with her Appurtenances, and what Cargo is on board of her, as ſhe now lays at Col. Sherburne's Wharf.

A Note, or Notes, with approved Names as Drawer and Indorſer, payable at The Bank of Rhode-Iſland, at Sixty Days, will be received in Payment.—The Sale to be on board ſaid Veſſel.

Newport, 12th July, 1800.

JOHN EARL, jun.

AND

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE,

Inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have formed a Copartnerſhip in Trade, under the Firm of

EARL & WHITEHORNE,

And propoſe having a general Aſſortment of *Groceries* and *Ship-Chandlery*, at their Stores on Major Handy's Wharf.

By Wholeſale and Retail.

They have now on Hand,

Old 4th Proof Cogniac BRANDY,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Teneriffe—and Claret — WINES.

Loaf and brown Sugars

Hyſon and Souchong — Teas

Coffee

Superfine and fine Flour
Middlings
Eſſence Spruce
Muſtard
Black Pepper
Sweet Oil
Ginger
Starch
Hair-Powder.

Hibbert's beſt brown Stout and London Porter.

New-York Soap by the Box; Vinegar by the Barrel.

ALSO

Shot by the Bag or ſingle lb. Sheathing Paper; Engliſh Duck; Mattraſſes; Quadrants; Charts; and an Aſſortment of Ironmongery.

All of which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or approved Notes.

Newport, July 15, 1800.

NICHOLAS GEFFROY,

WATCH-MAKER,

Next Door South of Meſſieurs GARDNER and DRAN's Auction-Room, Thames-Street, Newport,

Has for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LONDON and Geneva Watches, and elegant Time-Pieces, imported by the laſt Arrivals direct from the Manufactories; all kinds of Jewellery, of the neateſt make and faſhion; gentlemen's gold and ſilver Epaulette's; plated and braſs Candleſticks; Britannia's and plated Tea-Pots; gold and ſilver Dirks; ſmall Swords and Hangers; plated Bits, Stirrups and Spurs; Tea-Trays in ſets or ſingle; Caſtors; And-Irons, Shovel and Tongs, of the neweſt faſhions; Cutlery Ware of all kinds; Night and Day Glaſſes; ladies and gentlemen's Pocket-Books; Dreſſing-Caſes of all kinds; Suſpenders and Truſſes; Horſe-Whips; Razors; Hopkins's famous Razor Strops; beſt Beaver Hats; Perfumery of all kinds from London and Paris; Hair-Powder and Starch; Barley-Sugar, and Sugar-Plumbs of all kinds; Spaniſh Segars; with a great Variety of other Articles, too numerous to detail in an Advertiſement.

He repairs Watches, of any conſtruction; and all kinds of Silverſmith's and Jewellery work, done at the ſhorteſt notice.

He purchaſes Old Gold and Silver at the higheſt going Prices. *July* 14.

Dr. J. PRENTISS, *Dentiſt,*

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, and its Vicinity,

That he officiates as Dentiſt, in all its various Branches.——Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to honour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being furniſhed with as neat Artificial Teeth, as ſet by any Dentiſt in the United States; and if, however, they ſhould not meet with general Satisfaction, no Reward ſhall be requeſted for his Services.

A Line directed to Dr. Prentiſs, at Mrs. Doubleday's, on Baniſter's Wharf, will be punctually attended to.

Newport, July 15, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, &c.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict:—There will be expoſed for Sale at Public Auction, on Thurſday, the Thirty-firſt Day of July inſt. at Eleven o'Clock A. M. the Sloop Juliet, as ſhe now lies at Col. Sherburne's Wharf in Newport; having been decreed forfeit, at a Special Diſtrict Court held at Briſtol, in ſaid Diſtrict, on the Tenth Inſtant; for having been employed in tranſporting Slaves from the Coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport, July 14, 1800.

Mr. BARBER,

PHILO PROPRIETATIS, in your laſt, thinks the conduct of *A Republican Federaliſt* highly reprehenſible, for preſuming to nominate a perſon as a candidate to a ſeat in Congreſs, without conſulting the perſon nominated.

We differ *much* in opinion. It is a privilege which every freeman has a right to enjoy, to nominate ſuch perſons as he approves of, and who are *qualified* to fill any office in this State or the United States, which it is in the power of the people to fill. And I do not conceive it to be either *neceſſary* or *proper*, that a perſon ſhould be conſulted before he is nominated. It is not *neceſſary*, becauſe there is always time enough between the nomination and the time of election, for the perſon nominated to decline being a candidate (as Judge Taber has done) in a manner as public as that in which he was nominated, and in terms equally reſpectful. It is not *proper*, becauſe people of the *firſt* qualifications are generally *moſt* diffident of their own abilities; and would therefore refuſe to ſerve if aſked by an individual—when, if they found themſelves nominated in the public papers, and the nomination generally approved of, they would come forward and ſerve, if elected.—I conceive ſuch nomination cannot tend to excite any other party than what is neceſſary to keep *bad* men out of office, nor can it poſſibly miſlead the freemen. I ſhall therefore, in future, if I think proper, nominate (as every freeman has an undoubted right to do) any perſon I think qualified to fill any public office; without previouſly aſking his conſent to ſerve in caſe he ſhould be elected—any opinion or recommendation of *Philo Proprietatis* to the contrary notwithſtanding.—I believe this opinion to meet the approbation of every

REPUBLICAN FEDERALIST.

Newport, July 10, 1800.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to publiſh the following, and oblige

A CUSTOMER.

"MANY," who profeſs to be firmly attached to the Federal Conſtitution, but whoſe profeſſions are rendered extremely doubtful by their cloſe alliance with the "old Tories," pretend to have "nominated *Aſber Robbins*, Eſq; from a knowledge of his abilities and willingneſs to do the State ſervice; and from a conviction that his talents and acquirements peculiarly fit him to make a reſpectable figure in Congreſs, ſtill inſiſt on their nomination."—If, as they recommend, "the merits of the different candidates are candidly inveſtigated" by the people, and they make their own choice, inſtead of being led by the noſe, or driven by threats, by a certain junto as heretofore; *theirs*, will ſtand but a ſmall chance of gaining his election.

The permiſſion of *Lawyers* by Profeſſion to have the greateſt influence in our National Legiſlature is a circumſtance unfavourable to Liberty. When advocates addreſs each other at the bar, they always adopt the appellation of *learned* brother. There certainly is a neceſſity of great learning in the profeſſion of the law. But of what *kind*, is the learning required? It is undoubtedly of a kind very little connected with philoſophy, or enlargement of the mind. It is, in its wideſt range, confined to local cuſtoms, and the ſtatutes of a ſingle nation. It pores upon the letter of the law, and ſcarcely dares to contemplate the ſpirit. It is for the moſt part employed in minute diſquiſitions, in finding exceptions, in ſeeking ſubterfuges, and often in making the great eternal rules of equity give way to the literal meaning of an unjuſt ſtatute, or the common law, formed by ignorant men in times little removed from barbariſm, and certainly both ſlaviſh and ſuperſtitious.

Is the *education* of a profeſſional and *practiſing* lawyer particularly calculated to expand the intellect, or to fill the heart with ſentiments of peculiar honour and generoſity; ſuch ſentiments as alone can conſtitute a worthy lawmaker and an all-accompliſhed ſtateſman? Is it not confined to particular and minute objects, inſtead of taking in the whole horizon of human concernments? A few, and but a few, of thoſe who have riſen to the firſt honours and emoluments, have had a truly liberal education.—The reſt have been trained either in the office of an attorney, or in ſtudies and exerciſes that contribute no more to liberalize or improve the heart, than the copying of inſtruments, the peruſal of ſtatutes, or the knowledge of *forms*. Some of the fineſt faculties of the human conſtitution, the imagination and ſentimental affections, have little room for play, where the eye and memory are chiefly concerned, and where the mind is obliged to labour in the trammels of diſmal formalities, like the horſe in harneſs, dragging a heavy vehicle in the wheel-ruts made by thoſe who have gone before, without the liberty of deviation. A hard head, a cold unfeeling heart, with a tenacious memory, are likely to ſucceed beſt in ſuch toils, which require leſs of ſpeed than of patient plodding perſeverance.

A dull man, trained in this dull manner, may become a very uſeful *lawyer*, and certainly deſerving of all the *fees* and emoluments of his profeſſion. But does it follow that he muſt be a ſtateſman, fitted to determine on queſtions of peace and war, and to conſult and promote the happineſs of human nature? I aſk whether his *education*, and the ſtudies and employments of his profeſſion are ſuch as to render him *pre-eminently* a ſtateſman, and director of the meaſures of government? Becauſe he may, for a fee, plead ſucceſsfully on any ſide, conduct a trial, and aſſiſt a jury in determining a queſtion of *meum* and *tuum*, or may be able to expound a ſtatute, is he *therefore* more likely than all others to *frame* laws of the moſt *beneficent* kind, having a view, not to particular caſes only, but, to the general welfare? All his ſtudies of juriſprudence have been *merely* for the ſake of lucre, and not free and diſintereſted, like thoſe of the general ſcholar, the philoſopher and philanthropiſt.

The lawyer has, however, better opportunities for *diſplaying* his knowledge and abilities than the members of other profeſſions. Men have recourſe to him on matters very dear to their hearts; matters of property.—With the ſagacity of a very moderate intelect, and a knowledge acquired by the dint of mere labour and long practice, he may be able to tranſact their pecuniary buſineſs with ſkill and ſucceſs. He becomes, therefore, a favourite with *men of property*, which, whenever corruption prevails, will contribute much to puſh any aſpirant up the ladder of promotion. He ſoon pants for rewards extraneous to his profeſſion. It is not enough to be a Repreſentative, he muſt be a Senator; and ſoon a Secretary of one of the higher Departments of State.

Men like theſe, emboldened by ſucceſs and accuſtomed, from their earlieſt entrance into active life, to browbeat and overbear, aſſume a right to guide the opinions of the National Councils in the moſt important meaſures. They become, in fact, the rulers of the nation; and owing their elevation to the favours of the Executive, and placing all their expectations of further honours on its continuance, they become devoted to its purpoſes. They are, in fact, ſtill ATTORNIES and SOLICITORS, ready to exert all their powers of ſophiſtry, and to exhauſt all their ſtores of chicanery, to defend the meaſures of the Executive, without any regard to their conſtitutionality.—Thus, men, furniſhed with all the ſubtleties of practiſing lawyers, long hackneyed and hardened in the paltry buſineſs of private individuals, preſume to dictate war or peace, to impede or prevent neceſſary reforms, and keep the army and the navy under their ſupreme controul. Such is their habitual volubility and confirmed aſſurance, that men of more liberal minds, but of leſs ſelf-conceit, ſtand in awe of them, and ſuffer them, with abject acquieſcence, to *domineer*.

But however they may oppoſe the *peoples'* rights, and the happineſs of the public, they are ſure to eſpouſe the cauſe of thoſe from whom comes their promotion. They therefore contribute to diffuſe the ſpirit of deſpotiſm more than any other profeſſion.

Mere men of buſineſs, commonly fixing their eyes on objects of private lucre or temporal elevation *alone*, are apt to laugh at the names of patriotiſm, liberty, and diſintereſted virtue. They have commonly been too long hackneyed among the loweſt of mankind, in ſpirit, knowledge, and liberality, to retain any very *ſcrupulous* delicacy in their boſoms, or to believe its exiſtance in others. Certainly there can be no hope of the preſervation of our Republican form of Government, or for the ſecurity of the Federal Conſtitution, if men ſo verſed in corruption, ſo enriched by it, and ſo well pleaſed with it, ſhould bear ſway in, and direct our National Councils.

ANTI DESPOTISM.

NEWPORT, *July* 15.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived in Town from Charleſton, the Hon. *JOHN RUTLEDGE*, jun. Eſq; Member of Congreſs for South-Carolina.

An Account of the Quantity of Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, and Indian Meal, inſpected in the City of Baltimore, for the laſt Quarter, ending the 30th June laſt.

70,089 Barrels of Wheat Flour—3,277 Half-Barrels Wheat Do.—2,969 Barrels of Rye Do.—42 Hogſheads Indian Meal:—1,691 Barrels Do.—51 Half-Barrels Do.

"The anniverſary of Independence was commemorated at Briſtol in a manner worthy of the occaſion. The independent companies of artillery, cavalry and infantry, paraded early in the day. A proceſſion, compoſed of the military and the citizens, formed at the Rev. Mr. Wight's, who had been ſelected as the Orator for the day, and accompanied him to the Congregational Church. The Oration was happily commemorative of the principal incidents and events which led to our national independence, and met with merited applauſe. The military companies had a public dinner at the Academy, and a large number of reſpectable citizens dined at Mr. Bourn's inn. Hilarity and good humour preſided at the feaſts."

DIED.]—At Richmond (England) of a Conſumption, the celebrated *Mallet du Pan*, Editor of the *Mercure Britannique*. He has left a Wife and ſeveral Children.

—At Norfolk, Mr. *James Bousb*, Lieut. in the American Navy; a Gentleman of unblemiſhed Character, and amiable Manners.

—At Providence, Mr. *Joſeph Carliſle*, in the 24th Year of his Age.

—At Barrington, Mr. *Thomas Barnes*, aged 88.

—At Wickford (North-Kingſtown) on the 10th Inſtant, Mr. *Stephen Congdon*, in the 27th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mr. *Adam Ferguſon*, aged 69.

☞ The Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, are reſpectfully informed, that there is juſt arrived from New-York, and to be ſeen at Mrs. *Penroſe's* Hall, this Day and To-morrow, but poſitively no longer,

——A moſt delightful Repreſentation of about One Hundred of the lateſt Dreſſes of Europe, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.—A complete Set of Portraits of the principal Characters that have flouriſhed ſince the Commencement of the French Revolution, and other Foreigners that have been diſtinguiſhed either for their Virtues or their Vices.—A complete Set of the French Generals, large Size.—An elegant Repreſentation of BUONAPARTE's Paſſage to the Bridge of Arcole, mounted on Horſeback.—Moſt ſtriking Pictures of the diſtreſſed Situation into which France has been plunged by her Aſſignats.—The Liberty of the Preſs.—Petitioners to the Directory, in the Drawing-Room of the Luxembourg.—One of the beſt Likeneſſes of GENERAL WASHINGTON, richly ornamented, done on Enamel.—A fine Likeneſs of Commodore TRUXTON.—Elegant Views of PHILADELPHIA, including the building of the FRIGATE.—The firſt Funeral of GENERAL WASHINGTON, &c. &c.—Together, forming a Scene that muſt afford Satisfaction. The Whole may be ſeen through Optical Glaſſes, provided for the Purpoſe.

*** *Doors open at 8 o'Clock, A. M. and continue till Sunset.*

††† *Admittance One-Fourth of a Dollar for grown Persons, Half Price for Children.*

Newport, July 15, 1800.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

July.	Thermo. A. M. Deg.	Thermo. P. M. Deg.	Wind. A. M.	Wind. P. M.	Weather. A. M.	Weather. P. M.
	7	3	7	3	7	3
8	70	70	SE.	SE.	Cloudy.	Do.
9	71	83	SW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
10	77	85	N.	NW.	Fair.	Do.
11	79½	84	NW.	NW.	Fair.	Fair.
12	74	77	NW.	SW.	Fair.	Fair.
13	71½	75	N.	E.	Cloudy.	Fair.
14	71	72	N.	SE.	Fair.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, July 14,

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Hero, Huſſey,	Liverpool
Brig Hope, Hudſon,	Havanna
Schooner Liberty, Chace,	Turks-Iſland
Curziah, Allen,	Boſton
Sloop Concord, Bennett,	New-York
Brig Nancy, Wardwell,	Havanna
Sloop Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Induſtry, Almy,	Africa
Seaflower, Baxter,	Philadelphia
Liberty, Hawes,	Ditto
Abigail, Crowell,	Boſton
Victory, Sears,	Ditto
Sally, Hallet,	Ditto
Laura, Chace,	Ditto
Rambler, Saunders,	Hallowell
Sloop Semiramis, Marſhall,	New-York
Two Siſters, Earl,	Ditto
Fame, Brown,	Ditto
Lively, Iriſh,	Norfolk
Ranger, Smith,	Havanna
Liberty, Moores,	Nantucket
Schooner Lucretia, Benthall.	Antigua

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has removed to the Houſe, at the North Corner of Baniſter's Wharf, in Thames-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite Mr. Townſend Coffee-Houſe,

Where he has for Sale, as uſual,

An elegant Variety of FASHIONABLE GOODS, adapted to the preſent Seaſon, among which are a beautiful Aſſortment of Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, Linens, Nankeens, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

Newport, July 14, 1800.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be ſold, to the higheſt Bidder, on Wedneſday, the 16th Inſtant, at Eleven o'Clock, *A. M.* the SNOW MARY, with her Appurtenances, and what Cargo is on board of her, as ſhe now lays at Col. Sherburne's Wharf.

A Note, or Notes, with approved Names as Drawer and Indorſer, payable at The Bank of Rhode-Iſland, at Sixty Days, will be received in Payment.—The Sale to be on board ſaid Veſſel.

Newport, 12th July, 1800.

JOHN EARL, jun.

AND

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE,

Inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have formed a Copartnerſhip in Trade, under the Firm of

EARL & WHITEHORNE,

And propoſe having a general Aſſortment of *Groceries* and *Ship-Chandlery*, at their Stores on Major Handy's Wharf,

By Wholeſale and Retail.

They have now on Hand,

Old 4th Proof Cogniac BRANDY,

MADEIRA	WINES.	Superfine and fine Flour	
Sherry		Middlings	
Teneriffe—and		Eſſence Spruce	
Claret		Muſtard	
Loaf and brown Sugars		Black Pepper	
Hyſon and	Teas.	Sweet Oil	
Souchong		Ginger	
Coffee		Starch	
		Hair-Powder.	

Hibbert's beſt brown Stout and London Porter.

New-York Soap by the Box; Vinegar by the Barrel.

ALSO

Shot by the Bag or ſingle lb. Sheathing Paper; Engliſh Duck; Mattraſſes; Quadrants; Charts; and an Aſſortment of Ironmongery.

All of which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or approved Notes.

Newport, July 15, 1800.

NICHOLAS GEFFROY,

WATCH-MAKER,

Next Door South of Meſſieurs GARDNER and DEAN's Auction-Room, Thames-Street, Newport,

Has for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LONDON and Geneva Watches,

and elegant Time-Pieces, imported by the laſt Arrivals direct from the Manufactories; all kinds of Jewellery, of the neateſt make and faſhion; gentlemen's gold and ſilver Epaulette's; plated and braſs Candleſticks; Britannia's and plated Tea-Pots; gold and ſilver Dirks; ſmall Swords and Hangers; plated Bits, Stirrups and Spurs; Tea-Trays in ſets or ſingle; Caſtors; And-Irons, Shovel and Tongs, of the neweſt faſhions; Cutlery Ware of all kinds; Night and Day Glaſſes; ladies and gentlemen's Pocket-Books; Dreſſing-Caſes of all kinds; Suſpenders and Truſſes; Horſe-Whips; Razors; Hopkins's famous Razor Strops; beſt Beaver Hats; Perfumery of all kinds from London and Paris; Hair-Powder and Starch; Barley-Sugar, and Sugar-Plumbs of all kinds; Spaniſh Segars; with a great Variety of other Articles, too numerous to detail in an Advertiſement.

He repairs Watches, of any conſtruction; and all kinds of Silverſmith's and Jewellery work, done at the ſhorteſt notice.

He purchaſes Old Gold and Silver at the higheſt going Prices. *July* 14.

Dr. J. PRENTISS, *Dentiſt,*

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, and its Vicinity,

That he officiates as Dentiſt, in all its various Branches.——Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to honour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being furniſhed with as neat Artificial Teeth, as ſet by any Dentiſt in the United States; and if, however, they ſhould not meet with general Satisfaction, no Reward ſhall be requeſted for his Services.

A Line directed to Dr. Prentiſs, at Mrs. Doubleday's, on Baniſter's Wharf, will be punctually attended to.

Newport, July 15, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, &c.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict:—There will be expoſed for Sale at Public Auction, on Thurſday, the Thirty-firſt Day of July inſt. at Eleven o'Clock A. M. the Sloop Juliet, as ſhe now lies at Col. Sherburne's Wharf in Newport; having been decreed forfeit, at a Special Diſtrict Court held at Briſtol, in ſaid Diſtrict, on the Tenth Inſtant; for having been employed in tranſporting Slaves from the Coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport, July 14, 1800.

&c. She putteth her hand to the distaff." &c.

SOME accounts have appeared in the papers of the wonderful length that has been produced out of a pound of wool by nice spinning.—The following accurate statement on the same subject is taken from a late English paper:

A hank of woollen yarn measures in length 80 yards.

A hank of ditto, by the custom of Norwich, consists of 7 leet.

Twenty-four hanks in the pound is esteemed good spinning in the schools, 13,440 yards.

Seventy hanks in the pound is esteemed superfine spinning at Norwich, 39,000 yards, or 21 miles.

One hundred and fifty hanks in the pound were spun in 1754, by Mary Powle, of East-Derham, in Norfolk; and this was thought so extraordinary, that an account of it is registered at the Royal Society, 85,000 yards or 48 miles.

Three hundred hanks in the pound have already been spun by Miss Ivea; and though this young lady has carried the art of spinning combed wool to a great degree of perfection, she does not despair of improving it still further, 168,000 yards or 95 miles!

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Island and New-England Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel; first Quality Georgia Tobacco per Ditto; Cordage of all Sizes, per Ton or Hundred; Swede's Iron, flat and square Bars, per Ton or Hundred; Souchong and Bohea Teas, per Chest or Dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck; Mess and prime Pork, per Barrel; Rock Salt per Bushel.

Also Linens; Dimpers; Checks; large and small Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Session, A. D.* 1800.

IT *is Voted and Resolved*, That the Bonds and Mortgages given for the Security of the Emission of Paper Money of the Year 1786, which shall not be paid and satisfied, as the same shall fall due, shall be forthwith delivered, by the Keeper of the Grand Committee's Office, to the Attorney-General, to be by him collected: And that this Vote be published three Weeks, successively, in the Newport, and one of the Providence Newspapers.

A true Copy:

Witness,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Session, A. D.* 1800.

AN ACT to prevent the hawking and peddling of Feathers, Indigo, and Tin-Ware.

BE *it Enacted by the General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is enacted*, That no Person shall, hereafter, as a Hawker or Pedlar, sell, or offer for Sale, any Feathers, Indigo or Tin-Ware; or shall carry the same, or any of them, through or into any Town in the State, to be sold or bartered, from Carts, Horses or Packs, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Sum of Twenty Dollars, to be recovered by action of debt or information, before any Court proper to try the same; one half thereof to and for the Use of the Person who shall sue or prosecute for the same, and the other Half to and for the Use of the State.

And be it further Enacted, That any Justice of the Peace shall and may, upon his own View and Knowledge, or upon the Information and Complaint of any one Freeholder, issue his Warrant to apprehend any Person, selling or offering for Sale, any Feathers, Indigo, or Tin-Ware, contrary to this Act, and to seize the Article or Articles, so offered for Sale, and upon Trial and Conviction for said Offence, the Article or Articles so offered for Sale, together with the Cart, Carriage, Horse or Pack, upon or in which the same shall have been transported, shall be forfeited to and for the Use of the Town in which the Offence shall be committed; and every Person offending shall be further liable to Prosecution and Conviction, according to the Provisions of this Act.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall take Effect and be in Force, from and after Thirty Days from the rising of the General Assembly at the present Session, and shall be published for three Weeks, successively, in the Newport Mercury, and in one of the Providence News-Papers.

A true Copy:

Witness,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, opposite General Martin's,

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to sell very low.

Also a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 23, 1799.

A large and beautiful Assortment of

FASHIONABLE

SUMMER GOODS,

Just Received and now Selling, by

GREEN and TILLINGHAST,

VERY CHEAP, BY

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Newport, June 16, 1800.

RYE FLOUR,

By the Quantity, or single Barrel,

FOR SALE, BY

C. FOWLER & *Company.*

Newport, May 26, 1800.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A fresh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Assortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for sale by

JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.

☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail, as usual.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has, in addition to her former assortment, very handsome Morocco and cloth shoes, by the dozen or single pair; kid ditto; lappet, embroidered and plain muslins; elegant lace and cypress gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; shawls; black muslins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

Also, a new supply of China and Crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, she will sell as low as can be purchased in Newport.

Newport, 28th April, 1800.

All Persons having Accounts unsettled with the Estate of the late Dr. ISAAC SENTER, deceased, are again earnestly solicited to call and adjust them without further delay; otherwise resort must be had to the disagreeable Alternative of placing them in the Hands of an Attorney for Settlement.

ELIZABETH SENTER, *Administratrix.*

Newport, July 1, 1800.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, Customers, and others, he has just received

A beautiful and general Assortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

Of the latest Importations—

Which he is now selling at the lowest Prices possible.

He has likewise a Parcel of the best Ladies Kid and Morocco SLIPPERS.

June 27, 1800.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

1000 Weight of excellent brown FLAX, 1000 White Do. and 100 Bushels good Rye-Meal, Cheap for Cash.—Also 1000 BOTTLES of different Sizes, from a Gallon to Half a Pint.

West-India GOODS as usual.

Newport, June 10, 1800.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Osnabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of superfine broad Cloths of the most fashionable Colours—and Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newest Taste.

Newport, June 3, 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER } Teas, per Chest or
Hyson } smaller Quantity.
Souchong }
Bohea }
Tea Caddies
Waiters
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY*,

Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE

LOTTERY.

The Hon. General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at their last Session, having granted to the First Congregational Society, in Newport, the privilege of raising the Sum of Two Thousand Dollars, by Lottery, for the Purpose of repairing said Meeting-House.—The Subscribers having been appointed Managers and given Bonds as the Law directs, present to the Public the following

SCHEME:

CLASS FIRST.

Prizes		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	300	is	300
1		100		100
2		50		100
6		20		120
10		10		100
31		5		155
50		4		200
50		3		150
250		2		500
600		1 50 Cents.		900
1001 Prizes.		1999 Blanks.		2625 Dolls
Saving to Society at 12½ per Ct.				375
				3000

3000 Tickets, at 1 Dollar each, 3000.

The Managers flatter themselves, as the Proceeds of this Lottery are to be appropriated solely for the Purpose of repairing a public Edifice, the Sale of the Tickets will be so rapid as to enable them to begin Drawing this Class on the first Monday in September next.

JAMES CAHOONE,
BILLINGS COGGESHALL,
JOHN LANDERS,
EBENEZER BURRILL,
JABEZ DENISON,
WILLIAM S. N. ALLEN,
STEPHEN YATES,
BENJAMIN HAMMOND,
} *Managers.*

Newport, June 24th, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Most respectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a fresh Supply of such Goods as are usually sold at his Store, consisting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Casks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or less Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogshead.

Boston Chocolate, fresh—a few Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Cask, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Chest, or less Quantity, and a few Cases of Florence Oil—the Whole of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Cash, or approved Notes.

April 15, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

The large and commodious Mansion House situate on Easton's Point, belonging to William Redwood. Said House stands on a Lot of Ground 100 Feet Front and 200 Feet Deep. Likewise the Wharf and Stores known by the Name of Holmes' Wharf. Situation equal to any in Newport. For further Information apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

June 10, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

FOR SALE,

The STORE, in the New-Lane, formerly the Property of Thomas Russell.—Apply to

W. HUNTER.

Newport, April 4, 1800.

JOHN BAKER

Has for Sale at his Store, on Bannister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

PHILANTHROPIC LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Parts of Tickets, in the 2d Class of the above Lottery, which commences drawing on the 28th of July next, may be had at the Book-Store of *R. WILDER*, Thames-street.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The ESTATE in Thames-street, occupied by the Subscriber.—An excellent Stand for Business. Apply to

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, May 13, 1800.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just Received,

A new Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Of the latest Importation, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms.

Also—A large Quantity of Floor and Stair Carpeting, by the Piece or Yard.

Newport, June 2, 1800.

Was put on board the Packet General Greene, at Providence, about ten Weeks since, out of a Waggon from Boston, Five Boxes of Raisins; and no Person having since appeared to Claim them, this is to give Notice to the Owner to come, pay Freight, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold at Public Auction, to prevent their perishing.

GEORGE WALDEN.

Newport, July 1, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

"She putteth her hand to the distaff." &c.

SOME accounts have appeared in the papers of the wonderful length that has been produced out of a pound of wool by nice spinning—The following accurate statement on the same subject is taken from a late English paper:

A lee of woollen yarn measures in length 80 yards.

A hank of ditto, by the custom of Norwich, consists of 7 lees.

Twenty-four hanks in the pound is esteemed good spinning in the schools, 13,440 yards.

Seventy hanks in the pound is esteemed superfine spinning at Norwich, 39,000 yards, or 21 miles.

One hundred and fifty hanks in the pound were spun in 1754, by Mary Powle, of East-Derham, in Norfolk; and this was thought so extraordinary, that an account of it is registered at the Royal Society, 85,000 yards or 48 miles.

Three hundred hanks in the pound have already been spun by Miss Ives; and though this young lady has carried the art of spinning combed wool to a great degree of perfection, she does not despair of improving it still further, 168,000 yards or 95 miles!

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Island and New-England Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel; first Quality Georgia Tobacco per Ditto; Cordage of all Sizes, per Ton or Hundred; Swede's Iron, flat and square Bars, per Ton or Hundred; Souchong and Bohea Teas, per Chest or Dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck; Mess and prime Pork, per Barrel; Rock Salt per Bushel.

Also Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and small Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Session, A. D.* 1800.

IT *is Voted and Resolved*, That the Bonds and Mortgages given for the Security of the Emission of Paper Money of the Year 1786, which shall not be paid and satisfied, as the same shall fall due, shall be forthwith delivered, by the Keeper of the Grand Committee's Office, to the Attorney-General, to be by him collected: And that this Vote be published three Weeks, successively, in the Newport, and one of the Providence Newspapers.

A true Copy:
Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Session, A. D.* 1800.

AN ACT to prevent the hawking and peddling of Feathers, Indigo, and Tin-Ware.

BE *it Enacted by the General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is enacted*, That no Person shall, hereafter, as a Hawker or Pedlar, sell, or offer for Sale, any Feathers, Indigo or Tin-Ware; or shall carry the same, or any of them, through or into any Town in the State, to be sold or bartered, from Carts, Horses or Packs, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Sum of Twenty Dollars, to be recovered by action of debt or information, before any Court proper to try the same; one half thereof to and for the Use of the Person who shall sue or prosecute for the same, and the other Half to and for the Use of the State.

And be it further Enacted, That any Justice of the Peace shall and may, upon his own View and Knowledge, or upon the Information and Complaint of any one Freeholder, issue his Warrant to apprehend any Person, selling or offering for Sale, any Feathers, Indigo, or Tin Ware, contrary to this Act, and to seize the Article or Articles, so offered for Sale, and upon Trial and Conviction for said Offence, the Article or Articles so offered for Sale, together with the Cart, Carriage, Horse or Pack, upon or in which the same shall have been transported, shall be forfeited to and for the Use of the Town in which the Offence shall be committed; and every Person offending shall be further liable to Prosecution and Conviction, according to the Provisions of this Act.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall take Effect and be in Force, from and after Thirty Days from the rising of the General Assembly at the present Session, and shall be published for three Weeks, successively, in the Newport Mercury, and in one of the Providence News-Papers.

A true Copy:
Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN'S,

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to sell very low.

Also a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuence of their Favours.

Newport, June 23, 1799.

A large and beautiful Assortment of

FASHIONABLE

SUMMER GOODS,

Just Received and now Selling, by

GREEN and TILLINGHAST,

VERY CHEAP, BY

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Newport, June 16, 1800.

RYE FLOUR,

By the Quantity, or single Barrel,

FOR SALE, BY

C. FOWLER & *Company.*

Newport, May 26, 1800.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A fresh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Assortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for sale by

JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.

☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail, as usual.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has, in addition to her former assortment, very handsome Morocco and cloth shoes, by the dozen or single pair; kid ditto; lappet, embroidered and plain muslins; elegant lace and cypress gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; shawls; black muslins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

Also, a new supply of China and Crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, she will sell as low as can be purchased in Newport.

Newport, 28th April, 1800.

All Persons having Accounts unsettled with the Estate of the late Dr. ISAAC SENTER, deceased, are again earnestly solicited to call and adjust them without further delay; otherwise resort must be had to the disagreeable Alternative of placing them in the Hands of an Attorney for Settlement.

ELIZABETH SENTER, *Administratrix.*

Newport, July 1, 1800.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, Customers, and others, he has just received

A beautiful and general Assortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

Of the latest Importations—

Which he is now selling at the lowest Prices possible.

He has likewise a Parcel of the best Ladies Kid and Morocco SLIPPERS.

June 27, 1800.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

1000 Weight of excellent brown FLAX, 1000 White Do. and 100 Bushels good Rye-Meal, Cheap for Cash.——Also 1000 BOTTLES of different Sizes, from a Gallon to Half a Pint.

West-India GOODS as usual.

Newport, June 10, 1800.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Osnabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

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INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of superfine broad Cloths of the most fashionable Colours—and Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newest Taste.

Newport, June 3, 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyson
Souchong
Bohea
Tea Cadies
Waiters
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

} Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

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SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE

LOTTERY.

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250		2		500
600		1 50 Cents.		900
1001 Prizes.		1999 Blanks.		2625 Dolls
Saving to Society at 12½ per Ct.				375
				3000

3000 Tickets, at 1 Dollar each, 3000.

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BILLINGS COGGESHALL,
JOHN LANDERS,
EBENEZER BURRILL,
JABEZ DENISON,
WILLIAM S. N. ALLEN,
STEPHEN YATES,
BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

} *Managers.*

Newport, June 24th, 1800.

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Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Casks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

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June 10, 1800.

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St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses per Hogshead.

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FOR SALE,

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Newport, April 4, 1800.

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Newport, April 29, 1799.

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TICKETS and Parts of Tickets, in the 2d Class of the above Lottery, which commences drawing on the 28th of July next, may be had at the Book-Store of *R. WILDER*, Thames-street.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The ESTATE in Thames-street, occupied by the Subscriber.—An excellent Stand for Business. Apply to

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, May 13, 1800.

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Of the latest Importation, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms.

Also—A large Quantity of Floor and Stair Carpeting, by the Piece or Yard.

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GEORGE WALDEN.

Newport, July 1, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

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LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
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Newport, May 24, 1799.